

Dr. J. H. Barbat has seen a case of perigastric abscess. He recommends early operation on cases in which even a fair suspicion of carcinoma of the stomach is present.

Dr. A. W. Hewlett suggested that the reason that so few gastric symptoms were present in these cases was that the carcinomata had not produced an obstruction. The occult bleedings may occur, not only from carcinomata but from ulcers of the stomach or intestines and even from dilated stomachs.

Dr. Cheney stated that great care must be taken with the diet before placing any reliance upon the tests for occult bleedings, since the blood may come from the food eaten. He also believed that an exploratory operation should be done whenever a fair suspicion of carcinoma of the stomach exists.

Bicornate Uterus. Dr. Geo. Somers reported two cases of bicornate uterus. In one the condition was suspected from the fact that on curettement the instrument passed into two distinct sacs at the apex of the uterus. Removal of the uterus for disease of the appendages confirmed this suspicion. In the second case, the diagnosis of myomata was made and operations showed two uterine bodies united below into one cervix. The history of this patient is of interest, firstly because she menstruated about twice a month ever since the birth of her first child, and secondly, because the second pregnancy seemed to be different from the first. She enlarged distinctly to the left side, she suffered from considerable pain, and the pregnancy was terminated by a still birth at term. Apparently the right uterus was impregnated in the case of the first child and the left in the case of the second.

Intestinal Obstruction from Meckel's Diverticulum. Dr. Emmet Rixford demonstrated a Meckel's diverticulum which had been the cause of an intestinal obstruction in a child. The diverticulum had attached to it a piece of fibrous tissue resembling a mesentery.

A. W. HEWLETT, Secretary.

Redlands Medical Society.

The March meeting of the Redlands Medical Society was held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors in Redlands on the afternoon of the 15th inst. There was a full attendance of members. Among the visitors were Drs. M. M. Hooton and H. M. Haskell, of Redlands; Dr. J. W. Wilson, of Iowa; Dr. W. R. Davidson, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. C. H. Alden, U. S. A. (retired), and Dr. R. S. Gibbs, of San Bernardino. After the reading of the minutes of the last previous meeting, the President, Dr. Sanborn, called attention to the fact that the third Wednesday in April, the date for the next meeting of the Society, would fall on the 19th, on which date the State Medical Society would be in session in Riverside. Accordingly, a motion to postpone the April meeting until the date of the next regular meeting was adopted. The name of Dr. H. M. Haskell was proposed for membership and was referred to the Board of Censors.

The paper of the day was by Dr. Hoell Tyler, his subject being "Heredity and Continuity of Life." This was a carefully prepared and interesting essay, dealing with the theme mainly from the standpoint of cytology. A general discussion ensued, after which the Society adopted a motion expressing its desire that the paper be published.

Dr. Tyler exhibited a male patient, about 50 years of age, suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, in whom there was also enlargement of the liver, with symptoms of biliary and portal obstruction. The case was examined and was commented on by most of those present, some expressing the opinion that the abdominal conditions were secondary to the pulmonary tuberculosis, while others thought that malignant disease or hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver was the primary trouble in the abdomen.

Dr. Tyler also reported the case of a female patient,

59 years of age, who had died of an obscure ailment. A postmortem examination disclosed no adequate cause of death unless it might be a peculiar, hard capsulated tumor, a little smaller than a baseball, apparently springing from the peritoneum between the spleen and the left kidney. The tumor was examined microscopically and reported to be a spindle-cell sarcoma.

WM. A. TALTAVAL, Secretary.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Cheap Insurance Examinations.

To the Editor of the STATE JOURNAL:—I should be glad if you would kindly mention in the JOURNAL that Placer County is out against the New York Life and kindred companies who only allow \$3 for examinations. At present the above said companies have no examiners in Placer and Nevada and are now talking of importing an examiner from the outside. This, of course, we cannot prevent. But the members of the Society here have made a firm stand against the \$3 examination and desire the support of other medical societies. Dr. R. A. Peers of Colfax has refused to examine applicants, and Auburn is without an examiner. Dr. Peers and the Medical Society do not object to any physician coming to Colfax to examine for the New York Life provided that the physician charges mileage and the prescribed fee of five dollars.

The thin end of the wedge has entered and the Society proposes to drive home the thick end. To do this we require the aid of all members of the State Medical Society and the best aid they can give us is to refuse to come to Placer and Nevada Counties under the prescribed fee of five dollars and mileage.

Truly yours,

J. H. MULES,
Sec. Placer Co. Medical Society.

Necessary Work in Politics.

To the Editor of the STATE JOURNAL:—Relating to your editorial "Thank God" in April issue of CALIFORNIA STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE you say "let us be thankful, that we do not have to be watchful for another two years," etc. Now that is just where we make a mistake; the wily politician works all the time while the self-complacent citizen sits idly by, and without any effort on his part to prevent, sees some of the worst men possible sent to the legislature, and after they get there, the above mentioned citizen simply gets up and howls.

A doctor particularly yields a wide-spread influence, and would he only exert it, at a time when it would do the most good, "at the primaries," the glow of satisfaction, at having done his duty to his state, would be sufficient recompense and not the least hurtful to his dignity and reputation.

I took occasion not long ago to demonstrate this to my own satisfaction, and was simply amazed at the good results.

Yours fraternally,
April 5, 1905.

WM. HIMMELSBACH.

Ample Cause for Death!—Upon inquiring into the circumstances of a death the following reply was received: "The cause was Brain fever. It set in 28 hour after delivery mildly but in 48 hour had assumed gigantic proportions. Partial Paraplegia of Brain, Bowels and womb. the innerSide of womb was so great that it Resided down but very little up to her Death. Profound Como or Stupor was Present all the time after Spinal fever set in. the Prognosis was unfavorable with us almost from the beginning. There was no Lochia discharge after third day."—*Am. Medicine.*